

DRESSMAKERS! MARCH TO LINCOLN ARENA TONIGHT AFTER WORK FOR STRIKE ARRANGEMENTS!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.
(Section of the Communist International)

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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MASSES SHOUT FOR BILL AS CONGRESS FLOUTS IT

Hunger Will Not Be Denied!

THE workers of this country have no right to petition congress for a redress of grievances—the U. S. Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Yesterday, while hundreds of thousands of workers marched the streets of the nation in demonstration of their support, the National Delegation of Unemployed, with signed petitions of half a million and active support of over a million who voted in meetings for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, was refused admission to the U. S. House of Representatives.

The floor of congress is no place for workers. This much the 140 workers of the delegation were informed. Only the representatives of corporations, disguised as representatives of "the people," and such capitalist parasites as are called "distinguished visitors," are permitted to address the national committee of the capitalist class.

More, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, refused even to speak to the delegation representing the 10,000,000 jobless workers and their families; and sent his lackeys to protest that the Delegation's letter notifying him of their coming, was "not in proper form" and "lacked politeness," failing to address Mr. Longworth, who got his wealth from the red light district of Cincinnati as "Your Honor."

Such monarchical scorn of the millions of destitute and starving workers, does not surprise those who already know that fact admitted by Ex-Ambassador Gerard, that "50 men rule America." It is not surprising, that while such imperialist butchers as Marshall Joffe of France is welcomed to the floor of the U. S. Congress, the spokesmen for 22,000,000 working people who "lack the necessities of life" as admitted by congressmen themselves, are barred from presenting their demand for Unemployment Insurance.

For it is a capitalist congress. For seventeen months (since the Wall Street crash) the great army of hunger has grown and suffered while not one damn thing has been done for them by the government.

Billions of dollars have been cut from the wages of the workers yet employed. But the capitalist congress did nothing about that, by its silence supporting and approving this robbery of bread from the mouths of the workers' children.

The "rules" which forbid the representatives of 10,000,000 jobless and starving workers from entering the sacred precincts of capitalist government, "rules" backed up with "a truckload of rifles, hand grenades and tear gas guns and bombs"—can and will be broken down!

The haughty "Speaker of the House" may think that all is over when he issued his denial and the swarm of police, armed to the teeth, barred the way of "impolite" workers! But so did the Russian arch-duke who swore that "The streets of Petrograd would run knee-deep to his horse in the blood of the revolution!"

But the movement of millions will not falter! Hunger knows no rules and necessity knows no law! In spite of the capitalists' efforts to find a "solution" for the economic crisis, capitalism knows no other than that of starvation and death to the masses!

And outside of congress, among the misery of the masses, the forces of protest are gathering ever greater. Yesterday is not the end, but only the beginning! Everywhere, in solidarity with the workers of other capitalist countries, the workers of America are today organizing for demonstration on International Fighting Day Against Unemployment—February 25th!

Prepare for Feb. 25th! On with the fight for Unemployment Insurance!

Pinchot's Police "Reform"

WHEN recently inaugurated, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania issued a statement that by June 30, the "Coal and Iron Police," infamous everywhere for the "Pennsylvania Cossacks," would be "abolished."

But what, let us examine, does Governor Pinchot propose besides the "abolition" of the Coal and Iron Police, which have been paid by the coal and iron companies, controlled by the coal and iron companies and authorized by the State government to break strikes for the benefit of the coal and iron companies? What does Pinchot propose in this situation?

He proposes that the name shall be changed. But—a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. He proposes that these criminals and professional strike-breakers shall be called from now on "State Police."

He proposes that they shall be paid by the coal and iron companies—just as in the past. And "he who pays the fiddler calls the tune," that is to say, the coal and iron companies will be the real boss as to what the "state police" do, just as they were the boss as to what the "Coal and Iron Police" did.

The sole "difference," then, is a mere formality, that the State shall be supposed to control these strike-breakers. Actually by this wonderful "reform," this gang of murderers of workers are given more official governmental authority than ever before! In short, the State of Pennsylvania and its officials, simply take over the job of breaking strikes and terrorizing the workers as an official function instead of leaving it in the hands of the coal and iron companies.

Needless to say, while the same identical thugs will carry on the same identical terror against the workers, every state official exercising authority over them, has a new opportunity for demanding graft for "services rendered," and thus the political machine of Pinchot will be nourished and fattened on more corruption than ever.

Thus the Pinchot demagoguery of "police reform" means nothing more to the workers of Pennsylvania than a more official authority for the thugs who are now terrorizing them. If there will be any change it will be toward more severe terror, as the misery of the unemployed grows and the resistance of the workers grows stronger.

Therefore, all illusions about Pinchot's "reform" should be thrown overboard, and all militant workers should strengthen their fighting organizations, first of all the Communist Party, the National Miners' Union and the Metal Workers' Industrial League.

Only by organized struggle will the Pennsylvania workers prevent their strikes being broken, no matter by what name the strike-breakers are called.

DEFEND USSR BY AIDING "DAILY"

NEW YORK.—The following is an example of the support that the Daily Worker is getting from the workers in general. A worker noticed headlines in the capitalist press in the New York subway attacking the Soviet Government. He immediately reported this fact to the Daily Worker and said: "Here is my dollar to help the Daily Worker. That is the only way to answer the bosses." However, this enthusiasm and support for the Daily Worker will mean nothing unless Red Shock Troop donation lists are returned with money immediately.

Today's demonstrations against unemployment are only the preliminary demonstrations for the mass mobilization of the workers for Feb. 25, the national demonstration against unemployment. Last year the Daily

THREATEN POISON GAS FOR U. S. JOBLESS; "LABOR" GOV'T PUSHES WAR DRIVE

Arsenal Tells How to Murder Unemployed Demanding Relief

EDgewood ARSENAL, Maryland, Feb. 10.—Detailed plans to murder thousands of unemployed workers through the use of poison gas are outlined in the official magazine, "Chemical Warfare," edited by the staff of the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The poison gas school is part of the United States military machine.

In January, 1931, issue of "Chemical Warfare," the bosses plans for killing off of the unemployed who demand unemployment insurance, not only by machine gun fire, but by poison gas is explained in detail. Here is the complete plan of how the Chemical Warfare corps propose to deal with the unemployed, at the instigation of the bosses:

"Let us consider briefly, the employment of chemical troops in peace time or civil disturbances. At the present time, this country is confronted with an unemployment problem, that even the administration admits to be in excess of one million workers. Unless some relief measure can be devised, there will be long bread lines in our larger cities this winter. A hungry man is a willing listener to any propaganda."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

BLOW AGAINST SOVIET LUMBER IS A WAR MOVE

U. S. Treasury Dept. Begins Drive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Another blow in the war preparations against the Soviet Union was struck today when the Treasury Department issued an order to bar the entry of lumber and pulp wood from the Soviet Union on the flimsy ground that it was produced "with convict labor."

This is precisely what the Fish Committee wanted done to bring the war moves against the workers' republic. It is the first step in the general campaign to tie up Soviet imports, in an effort to wreck the Five-Year Plan. The same action is being considered by Ramsey MacDonald for British imperialism.

The cry of "convict labor" has again and again been shown to be built up on the faked statement of Russian white guards. The latest step of the treasury is a definite war move.

No word was said about countries which actually have convict labor, such as Venezuela, Liberia, Guatemala, etc., where American imperialism makes millions in profits.

Stop the raids on foreign born in the factories. Elect delegates to the Conference for Protection of Foreign Born in your city.

12,000,000 Out of Work Shown Before Figures Are Twisted

NEW YORK.—More proof showing how the United States government swindles the unemployed by faking the figures on the number of jobless in this country is contained in a statement published by the New York State labor commissioner, Francis Perkins. This statement which appears in the New York Times (Feb. 9), says: "If we were to apply the 23.8 per cent wholly unemployed (as computed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.) to this 49,200,000 (gainfully employed), there would be, of course, nearly 12,000,000 unemployed."

But as this figure seems too high to Miss Perkins, she does a little twisting of her own and comes to the "conservative estimate that there are at least 7,000,000 jobless in the United States."

At the same time she points out that the government deliberately faked the figures on the number of unemployed. She says that the government used the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. investigation in 1915 and 1916 and got a bigger figure than it does today. She proves that Hoover and the others concerned with keeping down the truth about the number of unemployed deliberately cut down the figures so that the total unemployed would not show more than 5,000,000.

This whole swindling process of the boss government with regard to the number of unemployed shows they do not want the facts to come out. They use all sorts of lying methods to keep from the workers the tremendous increase in the number of unemployed.

40,000 FAMILIES STARVING IN LA.

SERREPORT, La., Feb. 10.—At least 40,000 families in the North Louisiana are facing starvation, admits Harry D. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, who has just completed a tour of that section. That this estimate does not include the Negro families is quite probable, since the white ruling class expects the Negro workers to live on the scraps thrown out by the white families.

Unless the Federal Government takes immediate action to provide financial aid for persons in the drought-affected areas, 40,000 families in Louisiana are faced with an almost hopeless future and many of them with starvation," Wilson admits, adding that Red Cross "relief" is quite inadequate to take care of the situation.

Eject Delegates from Congress; Jobless Occupy Minn. Capitol

15,000 Mass at Union Square Demanding Jobless Bill Pass

Over 5,000 in Spontaneous March to City Hall; Workers Rally Despite the Bitter Cold

Despite the bitter cold weather and the strong icy winds, over 15,000 employed and unemployed workers massed in Union Square yesterday to demonstrate for unemployment insurance on the occasion of the demand made in Washington by the Unemployed Delegation, representing over 1,000,000 unemployed workers, that the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill be passed.

While over 10,000 workers were massed in Union Square, thousands streamed in and out, listening for a while and then leaving, due to the bitter cold. Over a thousand stood across the street on the opposite side of the demonstration. More huddled around the square in spots where the wind was not so sharp. Mulrooney had mobilized hundreds of police at the square. Many more were stationed in nearby buildings and at the Tammany headquarters on Seventeenth Street, at the east edge of the square. Besides, there were dozens of plain clothes dicks shot through the crowd, bulldozing the unemployed.

Promptly at 12 noon, when the square was nearly filled, five speakers' platforms were put up and the speakers began to address the crowd and explaining the purpose of the meeting. A unanimous vote was taken by the Unemployment Insurance Bill and in support of the demands of the Washington Delegation. Thousands of copies of the Daily Worker and Labor Unity were sold. There were many banners and placards calling for mass support of the coming dress strike.

"Demand the War Funds Be Turned Over to the Unemployed," "Fight Against Dage Outs and Speed-up!" were among the hundreds of slogans.

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Great Lincoln Arena Mass Meet Tonight on Coming Dress Strike

Defeat Slave Driving of Bosses and the Company Union!

NEW YORK.—Thousands of militant, enthusiastic dressmakers, determined to carry their forthcoming strike to a victorious conclusion, will assemble tonight in Lincoln Arena, 66th St., near Broadway, right after work, and complete final arrangements for the strike that must end the sweatshop conditions in the needle trades industry.

The dressmakers will stream out of hundreds of shops in the needle trades "market" and march to previously announced locations. When groups from the outlying districts reach these appointed places, the assembled dressmakers will parade to the Arena in a body, symbolizing their united front against their exploiters, the needle trades bosses.

Confidence Grows. As the strike approaches, the dressmakers are displaying more and more that confidence in ultimate victory which is such an important factor in the overcoming of all obstacles.

Wherever one goes among needle trade workers the coming strike is always the topic of conversation, and the treacherous role that the I. L. G. W. the company union, is playing is exciting adverse comment even among those workers who have been misled into joining it by all kinds of hypocritical and fake promises.

This growing realization of the real nature of the I. L. G. W. has been accentuated by a recent letter sent by the Association of Dress Makers to non-member employers, urging them to join the association because "Our association has an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

"Under this agreement," the letter continues, "our members are protected against strikes." Thus the I. L. G. W. reveals itself as a strike-breaking organization, which is just

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Militant Mass Picketing Spreads Miners' Strike

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 10.—A mass picket line of men, women and children, the biggest in the course of the Hillman miners' strike, lasting four hours under heaviest rain, struck the Tomajko mine Saturday morning, employing 150 miners.

The Edna No. 2 miners are striking against 20 per cent wage cut, while the Edna No. 1, the John Carr and the Tomajko miners are striking for a 10 per cent wage increase and other demands. In the latter three mines the last wage cut took place nine months ago.

The National Miners Union, the leader of the strike, is making every possible effort, by mobilizing special forces, to strike the Barking mine of the Hillman Coal Co. The Barking mine is a key to the situation and is expected to join the strike this week.

The militancy of the strikers is so great because they know they are striking against starvation; they are striking for the right to live. There are over 800 miners picketing in the strike. More than half of them have absolutely nothing to eat; yet they are determined to fight to the end. The success of their heroic strike to a very large extent depends upon relief.

The National Miners Union has established Emergency Relief Committees to take care of the strikers. Send your contribution at once to the National Miners Union Room 519 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Latest Bulletins. LOS ANGELES, Cal.—10,000 demonstrated in face of machine guns.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—3,000 demonstrated; nine arrested.

DULUTH, Minn.—4,000 demonstration release of two arrested.

READING, Pa.—1,000 demonstrated; socialist mayor tells them unemployed demands are illegal.



SEEK AID BRITISH TEXTILE STRIKERS

WIR Appeals for Contributions

NEW YORK.—The militant rank and file strike committee of 200,000 striking cotton textile workers in Lancashire, England, today cabled the National Office of the W. I. R. for immediate financial assistance for the strikers and their families, who are in a desperate condition, with a lock-out threatened by the bosses.

The cable reads: "Over 200,000 cotton textile workers in struggle. Lancashire rank and file committee appeals for financial assistance for W. I. R. feeding centers. Send cash. Rushon, secretary."

The W. I. R. has cabled: "Greetings to militant textile strikers. Relief being organized in solidarity to British comrades. Will send funds quickly as possible."

Funds for relief should be rushed immediately to National Office, W. I. R., 131 W. 28th St., N. Y. C.

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Hungry Jobless from Breadlines

Mass On Union Square In Stern Fight for Unemployment Relief

Hungry, Coatless, Haggard They Stood Listening to Appeals for A More Determined Struggle for Bread

HOOVER ASKS \$500,000 FOR MORE DEPORTATIONS

No Money for Jobless Relief; Deportation for Militants

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In line with his anti-working class policies of opposing Federal relief through unemployment insurance to the more than ten million unemployed workers of this country, denying a cent for food relief to the starving farm populations of the Southwest, President Hoover yesterday sent a special message to the House asking for \$500,000 to be used in the deportation drive against militant foreign born workers who dare to join in the struggles of the American working class against the bosses' starvation offensive and for cash relief for the unemployed.

Hoover plans to use the \$500,000 to put an additional 245 deportation agents to speed-up the persecution of the foreign born, and strengthen the drive to crush the struggles of the American workers. In the meantime, the unemployed workers and the impoverished share croppers and tenant farmers of the country are starving. Senator Cawaway admits that 1,000 die in the United States of hunger every day. Senator Wheeler admits that lack of the government's opposition to unemployment insurance is:

"A determination to make the great masses of the people of the country pay the price through suffering, through hunger, through the lowering ultimately of living standards and wage scales."

ANOTHER WORKER PAPER BANNED

U. S. Post Office Bars LSU Organ

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—"Sport and Play," the official organ of the Labor Sports Union of America and the voice of the American worker athletes has been refused second class mailing privileges by the United States Post Office at Washington, D. C. In order to cover up the fact that "Sport and Play" was organizing the worker athletes in this country for a struggle against the boss controlled sport and company athletic organizations, and realizing that in "Sport and Play" lay a tremendous danger to the whole bosses' sports movement, the post office used a technical reason for banning this monthly magazine.

This action on the part of the Post Office is in line with their recent action of barring other workers' papers such as the Vida Obrera, Young Pioneer, The Liberator, and The Young Worker. The bosses have revised the second class mailing rights of all these working class papers in order to stifle the militant voice of the workers, who are demanding and fighting for better conditions, unemployment insurance, etc. Taking away second class mailing privileges means to the paper an additional mailing cost of approximately six times as great as with second class privileges. The workers must get behind the struggle for saving our working class press. Without a worker magazine, the American worker athletes are voiceless. Rush funds to "Sport and Play," Room 69, 94 Fifth Ave., New York City, immediately. NOW!

What's On—

WEDNESDAY—

A Special Meeting. of the Alfred Levy B. I. D. takes place 8 p. m. at 924 Vermont St. Talk on "Fish Committee Report."

Lecture. "Culture as a Weapon in the Class Struggle" at 8:30 p. m. Auspices U. C. W. C. W. No. 4 of Williamsburgh at 41 Graham Ave. Bring your fellow worker.

Peterson, N. J. Attention! A talk on the Five Year Plan, illustrated with new motion films from the Soviet Union will be given by Al Davis at 7 p. m. at Union Hall, 205 Patterson St. Auspices: Friends of the Soviet Union.

Entertainment and Dance. For the benefit of the dress strike at Proletariat Club, 58 E. 18th St. at 8 p. m. Adm. 25c.

THURSDAY—

Hattie Carnegie L.L.D. Br. Meets at 5:30 p. m. at 108 E. 14 St. Room 302.

Y.C.I. Mr. Mike To Palisades Park, meet at 2061 Bryant Av. (178th St. Station) at 8 p. m. Bring 20c carfare, lunch.

FRIDAY—

Metal Workers Industrial League N. Y. Local meets at 8 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. top floor. Plan of action for the coming month presented by exec. board. Lecture, "Lessons of the Flint Strike," Stachel. All must be present.

Jersey Club N. J. Attention! John Reed Youth Club meets at 6:30 Newark Av. Lecture, "Negro Problem in America." All invited, admission free.

By JO PASS

Out of breadlines, flop-houses, dirty rooming houses, the jobless came to Union Square. The cold day and the falling snow did not matter; the jobless are accustomed to it. They came to Union Square demanding Work or Wages. From half a dozen platforms, representatives from the Unemployed Council, in the name of the million hungry in New York City, demanded relief. The thousands gathered were determined workers with a militant program.

Throughout the crowd one wandered in and out seeing faces one had not seen before; faces strange to the streets of New York, but for months now becoming part of the crowd. It is the crowd. It is the workers of the city. The hungry, the coatless, the haggard, coughing, smileless, with upturned faces to the speakers on the stands. Listening, listening, and in their hands placards. "To hell with charity, we demand wages." "Don't starve, fight!"

At last the jobless, whose morale the ruling class is attempting to destroy and break down with their watery soup, and floors for beds have found strength in unity; they feel their blood surging faster in their veins. The Unemployed Council is of their making. Here they have gathered to speak in no uncertain terms to the masters of America. A single, powerful voice, drowning out all the noises of the street, sings and a thousand voices respond:

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation, Arise, ye wretched of the earth...

For justice thunders condemnation A better world's in birth.

Dicks, policemen, stool pigeons scattered in the crowd. A truck with Negro and white workers arrives from Harlem. A lieutenant in civilian clothes in charge of the meeting signals to two of his group. They come over, he whispers to them: "Keep an eye on them niggers." They quickly leave to follow the Negro workers and pass the orders to the rest of the dicks. In the pockets of the dicks there are copies of various militant papers to throw the workers off the track. The lieutenant in civilian clothes is now on the outskirts of the crowd, taking his orders from a man at a window on the east side of the square. Inconspicuously, they signal to each other occasionally. A department of justice operator well dressed, suave, is buying all the papers and pamphlets to be had on the square. He walks around picking leaflets off the street.

The crowd remains in spite of the cold today. For almost two hours the workers listen to the speakers, formulating the demands of the unemployed. And then the meeting ends. But spontaneously the surging crowd began a march. A Hunger March! Around the square with their placards, "Fight Against Eviction, Free Food for Children of Unemployed," they go, singing songs, shouting their militant demands, "Work or Wages." The hungry are marching! A wagon passes the crowd with large billboards on its sides, "Eat More Bread." The marchers pass the well-fed diners in the Hotel Lafayette. The diners are a little disturbed. They wipe their mouths with their immaculately clean napkins a little nervously. Pass the shop the marchers go. The workers look out of the windows, waving their hands at them, encouraging them. The march goes into the working-class neighborhoods. The women and children cheer. The Hunger March is going to the City Hall. And as they go they sing, determined men and women. They are workers and the streets belong to the workers. The hunger marchers are going to the City Hall and as they go they sing:

In the final conflict, let each stand in his place.

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THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



LINCOLN ARENA MEETING TONITE

Prepares for Coming Dress Strike

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

what the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union has always contended it is.

The following conditions in the needle industry, Irving Potash, secretary of the N. T. W. I. U., declared yesterday, have been made possible by the "International":

Dressmakers' wages this season are from 30 to 35 per cent less than they were last season.

The employers force some dressmakers to work long hours while thousands of other dressmakers have no work at all.

Skilled dressmakers are paid about \$4 a day.

Unskilled needle workers are paid about \$2 a day.

Dressmakers must work between 9 and 10 hours a day for these starvation wages.

The employers have opened shops in outlying districts like Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn where they force dressmakers to slave for \$12 and \$15 a week.

The employers divide the Negro workers from the white, force them to compete against each other and then discriminate against the Negroes by paying them half the wages that the white workers get.

Join the N. T. W. I. U.

The only way of ridding the needle trades industry of these unbearable conditions, Potash declares, is for every worker in the industry to join the N. T. W. I. U., the only union which actually fights the bosses and the I. L. G. W. and supports the dressmakers in their coming strike.

A meeting of the General Organization Committee will be held tomorrow in Irving Plaza at 7 p. m. Potash announced. At this meeting final organizational preparations for the strike will be made.

Stachel to Address Metal Workers' Meet

NEW YORK—Jack Stachel, assistant national secretary of the Trade Union Unity League will lecture on "The Lessons of the Flint Strike," at the coming meeting of the New York local of the Metal Workers Industrial League, Feb. 13 at 8 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. (top floor).

Stachel had a leading part in the strike and will relate very valuable experience. At this meeting the Executive Board will also present a program of work for a whole month. Metal workers who are not members of the League are also invited to this meeting.

The Workers' Laboratory Theatre of the W. L. R. will present a play, which will be followed by dancing.

after some swearing between them the boss asked him to go back to his place and if he told no one he would raise his wages

—E. L.

NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRES EAST SIDE—BRONX

JEFFERSON 18th St. 4th Av. 8th St. 10th St. 12th St. 14th St. 16th St. 18th St. 20th St. 22nd St. 24th St. 26th St. 28th St. 30th St. 32nd St. 34th St. 36th St. 38th St. 40th St. 42nd St. 44th St. 46th St. 48th St. 50th St. 52nd St. 54th St. 56th St. 58th St. 60th St. 62nd St. 64th St. 66th St. 68th St. 70th St. 72nd St. 74th St. 76th St. 78th St. 80th St. 82nd St. 84th St. 86th St. 88th St. 90th St. 92nd St. 94th St. 96th St. 98th St. 100th St.

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\$3 a Week Hunger Ration for Starving Negro Family of Nine

NEW YORK—The police peddlars of fake "relief" gave Harold Williams, unemployed Negro worker of 312 W. 110th Street, the magnificent sum of three dollars when he applied for relief for starving family of nine, his wife and self and seven small children.

And the three dollars hand-out

McKeesport Negro Section Scene of Great Misery and Starvation; Workers All Say "Something Must Be Done Now"

White Workers to Aid in Establishing L.S.N.R. Branch; Call for Unity

Negro Workers Ready to Fight By Side of White Workers for Cash Relief

Comrade Editor:

If anyone thinks that the Negroes in McKeesport live in paradise let them read this article.

Many Negro families live in the poorest section of McKeesport on Jerome St.

I went in one house. There was six sitting around a stove burning wet paper so the fire wouldn't go out. Four children, hungry and no shoes on their feet. No gas, no light, not even an oil lamp to look at each other starving.

I gave the oldest one a leaflet for Feb. 10 demonstration. He read it and asked me a question. Said why is it that there is a crisis in a rich country and why do the Negroes suffer the most. After I gave him an answer and explained the need of the Negro and white workers to unite he promised to be at the demonstration.

Another house I went to where seven at the table were eating—seven of them eating four potatoes. I couldn't believe it, for their plates were half full.

The mother said she smashed the potatoes up and got some flour to thicken it so everyone would have a little to eat.

The kitchen was so small that if anyone else tried to enter he couldn't. Many Negroes are unemployed and not only on Jerome St. but in the first and third wards also.

They all say something must be done. You don't have to talk to them long about the need of organization. Steps have been taken to organize the L. S. N. R. in McKeesport.

Those that weren't visited can join at 1134 Locust St., Workers' Club.

—F. H.

Bad Conditions in Great Laundry in Brooklyn

Daily Worker: Brooklyn, N. Y.

The conditions of the Great Laundry Wet Wash forty women workers are miserable. The wages are as low as \$12.13 a week working from 8 to 5:30 with one-half hour for lunch.

The laundry place is not fit for humans.

The men drivers get \$33 a week and work 6 days a week.

A wage cut of 10 per cent took place a week ago.

Old workers are being fired every

time and new workers are being taken on at less than \$12 and if a worker is not contented the foreman Miller tells them they can go. He is worse than the boss, and is mean to the girls. If you get sick you are not sure of getting your place back.

A punching clock was put on the wall and each man and woman must punch the card. It means more slavery for every one.

The dressing room where the girls have to dress or undress has no air, no windows and is dirty.

—B. F.

Wage Cuts in Belleville, Ill.

Daily Worker: Belleville, Ill.

Just a few lines to let you know how things are in this vicinity. The mines are working from one to three days a week. The foundry laborers accepted a 12 1-2 per cent cut and

SPEAKER LONGWORTH SAYS HE'S INSULTED BY JOBLESS DELEGATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

were refused the right to speak and were forcibly ejected from the Capitol Building.

At the morning session of the conference of the 140 delegates it was decided to divide the delegation into two sections. A delegation of 15 was sent to visit the House to demand the floor, and the larger delegation went to the visitors' gallery. The large delegation entered the visitors' gallery at 12 noon. Many were not admitted because they were not "dressed properly"—they were unemployed workers poorly clothed. Others were refused admittance because they were suspected of being "Communists."

The delegation of 15 went to the House at one o'clock in the afternoon and were met on the Capitol grounds by a large police force and by secret service men. The officers told the delegation to go to the office of the sergeant of arms of the house. The delegates were escorted there by a large cordon of police, inside of the Capitol building. Some dressed as workers were not admitted.

The sergeant of arms informed the delegation he would receive whatever petition they had. The spokesman for the delegation, Alfred Wagenknecht, San Nese, Sol Harper, Negro ex-serviceman and Lily May West, Negro unemployed woman, said they had no petition but had proposals and a demand for unemployment insurance. "We represent over 1,400,000 workers who voted for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill," they stated. "We did not come to see the sergeant at arms but to demand the floor of Congress to read the statement and the proposals for relief by the Federal Government."

The sergeant at arms stated no one ever got the floor of the Congress, it was only for Congressmen. The delegation replied that the president and Congress had been sent letters, addressing Congress and demanding the right to present the demands of the 10,000,000 unemployed. The sergeant at arms answered that Congress honors only distinguished visitors by adjourning for half an hour.

"The delegation representing the unemployed of this country have more right to speak than any Congress-

man," said the delegation, "as well as any so-called 'distinguished visitor.'"

Then the sergeant of arms was told that the delegation demanded to see Speaker Longworth of the house, and that it do not want to carry on any further conversations with the sergeant at arms.

Agents of insurgent senators, republicans and democrats, who wanted to use the delegation for their own political capital, spoke up saying the delegation should come to the senate, where they would get a hearing from the senate. Then Congressman Beatty of Maine spoke up, seemingly as an agent of Speaker Longworth, saying: "If you are orderly we can arrange for you to see the speaker, but only one of the delegation can come along."

This was refused, the entire delegation demanding the right to be present. Congressman Beatty then left for a conference with Longworth and returned stating that Longworth would not see the delegation because the letter addressed to him was not polite. It did not address him as "Your Honor," and that it was not formal. He said the speaker felt insulted at the brusque way the unemployed demanded the right to speak in Congress.

"This excuse of 'insult,' said Wagenknecht, "is just another means to fool the workers and to keep them from presenting their demands for unemployment insurance. The entire capitalist government is opposed to unemployment insurance."

Then the entire delegation was surrounded by a cordon of police, as well as many secret service men who followed them everywhere. They marched over to the speaker's office, where they met the secretary of Longworth. The delegation demanded the floor of the house. The secretary answered: "Impossible." "Does this mean the refusal on the part of the speaker of the house to allow the workers to speak in the name of 10,000,000 unemployed?" Wagenknecht demanded. This right was definitely refused.

Then the police showed the whole delegation out of the secretary's office and out of the Capitol building. They were escorted by the police from the Capitol grounds.

One of the workers in the visitors' gallery in the house of representatives got up to protest against the refusal to permit the unemployed to present their demands. He was immediately pounced on by six police and thrown out of the building.

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WORCORN BRIEFS

Soup Kitchens in Chattanooga

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Here in Chattanooga public free soup kitchens have been opened for the unemployed workers.

The city authorities have been compelled thru the pressure of the workers of both races to open up a free soup house for the needy.

There are many hold-ups and robberies here. Most of the robberies occur in food stores. The Hill stores, a chain grocery stores are being broken into daily.

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8,000 DETROIT WORKERS IN TWO-HOUR DEMONSTRATION

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

The whole detective force and a large police force were called out to block them. Another workers was arrested when he urged a continuation of the march.

After that the police again blocked the march, and dispersed the crowd. There will be another demonstration here on Feb. 25, International Fighting Day for Unemployment Relief.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—Eight thousand Detroit workers demonstrated for two hours at Grand Circus Park for the support of the Unemployed Delegation to Washington. They

watched.

Governor Cross was forced to receive the delegation, led by Wm. Schneiderman, spokesman; Edward Marasco, Fred Prebor, Mike Gluchowski, J. Huntington. The demands included \$10,000,000 appropriation for immediate relief and the adoption of the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

The governor evaded the demands hypocritically and promised to study them. The workers and the delegation marched back to the Unemployed Council headquarters where a crowd of enthusiastic mass meeting was held.

A protest resolution against the slugging of Fitch and Series in Stamford, also telegram of greetings to Nat Richards, unemployed leader in the Hartford County jail, were passed.

Preparations are going ahead for a huge demonstration on February 25. Many joined the Unemployed Council.

QANSAS CITY, Mo.—The biggest radical gathering here since the war heard William Z. Foster speak on Monday night.

More than 3,000 actively participated in the demonstration for jobless insurance before the City Hall yesterday.

Streets for blocks around the City Hall were jammed as speakers addressed the workers for an hour. After the City Hall demonstration, more than 400 packed the Workers' Center as they signed up in the Unemployed Council, pledging enthusiastic support of the preparations for February 25, International Unemployment Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 10.—Despite the bitter cold over 1,500 workers, employed and unemployed, gathered at Independence Square here in support of the demands of the Unemployed Delegation, which goes to Congress today. Besides, for the first time in the present struggle a demonstration was held in Kensington, an important industrial suburb of Philadelphia where 250 gathered. In West Philadelphia, 50 demonstrated for the unemployment insurance bill.

Indoor meetings were held following each of these demonstrations. Over 100 jobless joined the Unemployed Councils and plans were made to participate in larger masses in the February 25, International Unemployment Day demonstration.

At the Kensington demonstration, the hoarse and upbellowing weavers who participated, asked for speakers at their union headquarters to aid in the preparation of a strike. The speakers exposed the treachery of MacMahon, A. F. of L. strike-breaker. The question of mass picketing will be taken up at the next local union meeting tonight, despite the officialdom.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—The unemployed delegation of this state led the workers' march, carrying banners and slogans, to the state capitol, while thousands on the streets

"The workers of Niagara frontier are ready to fight for work and bread instead of to be used in the approaching war, which is evident from the open war preparations in metal and chemical factories here in Buffalo."

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10.—The unemployed delegation of this state led the workers' march, carrying banners and slogans, to the state capitol, while thousands on the streets

"Supposing a mob gets beyond control and federal troops are called in to handle the situation. Will they know what to do with chemicals, or will they be compelled to resort to the rifle and machine gun—thus intensifying the mob spirit and probably killing or injuring a number of citizens that have been temporarily misled? An examination of the last official station list disclosed the fact that all our chemical troops, within the territorial limits of the United States, are now divided between two stations, Edgewood Arsenal and Fort Benning—two stations that are the least likely to be near civil disorders. Form their present location, these troops are about as conveniently placed as they would be in General Headquarters in war time."

...In many situations, a trained chemical detachment assisting the national guard troops would be all that would be necessary to quell local disorders. This unit could be used to train and to demonstrate to peace officials the proper employment of chemical agents, with a result that there would be less probability of state calls for federal aid."

Thus we see that not only are clubs and blackjacks being prepared for the unemployed who demand bread but also poison gas and machine guns. This is the bosses' answer to the 10,000,000 starving men and women in the United States.

The workers fought back, rescuing many prisoners from the police, but at least fourteen were arrested, including N. Kaplan and H. Harfield.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 10.—Five thousand demonstrated here for the bill today and another thousand in Newcastle, Pa.

The Cleveland workers marched in three parades to the Public Square in the midst of freezing weather and a snow storm. They sent a telegram to Washington, backing the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill and the delegation there. A hundred workers who had been trying to get jobs at the Fisher Body employment agency ate free in restaurants, and afterward rode the cars free. There were many Negro marchers. The marchers directed traffic.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Between 300 and 400 enthusiastic workers demonstrated here in front of the City Hall for jobless insurance yes-

TELL HOW BRITISH TREATED RUSSIAN TIMBER WORKERS

Under Czarism They Got 33 Cents A Day for 11 Hours

MOSCOW.—The Archangel newspaper, "Pravda Severa," publishes an article dealing with the wages and working conditions of the Soviet timber workers, and comparing them with the wages and working conditions of the timber workers under czarism.

Before the revolution the timber workers in the former Gouvernements of Archangel, Glonez, Volodga, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Vladimir, Nishni-Novgorod, Kasan, Vyatka, Perm, Ufa, Petersburg, Pskov, etc., worked for the British firms of Stuart, Garnett, Brian. The conditions were frightful. The average working day was 11 hours and the average daily wage was 66 kopecks (33 cents). With this meager wage the workers also had to feed themselves. In cases where the employers provided the food 11 kopecks a day were deducted from the wages. In addition an oppressive system of fines obtained. Social insurance was absolutely unknown.

The newspaper then describes the housing conditions of the timber workers, using material published in 1912 by the "Holzindustriellen Rundschau," and material given at the congress of the timber industrialists in the same year. The huts, better hovels, in which the men lived, were built of logs covered with twigs. The bare earth was the floor. They were low, gloomy and grimed with dirt and smoke. As a result of the fearful conditions, sickness was widespread, however, and there was no medical assistance available.

"Pravda Severa" points out that at that time no English newspaper protested against these inhuman conditions. The English press waited until the Soviet Government had expended huge sums for the building of decent, hygienic living houses, with baths, social rooms, restaurants, reading rooms, halls and medical ambulatoriums, before they dreamed of protesting. Since the English firms had a say in the matter the working and living conditions of the loggers and other workers engaged in the timber industry have experienced a radical change for the better, and, in addition, the wages are about three times as high as before the revolution.

"Pravda Severa" concludes by pointing out that not everything is yet perfect, that criticisms are still published with a view to securing still further improvements, but that the exploiters should keep their mouths shut. The descriptions published in the English press of the alleged conditions of the timber workers of the Soviet Union give rise to the suspicion that the mental prostitutes of the capitalist press have taken the old material describing the conditions under the rule of English capital and presented it as a picture of present-day conditions.

terday a preparatory mass meeting of 500, all who could get into the hall, was held here to mobilize for the hunger march today. The crowd was made up of Bethlehem Steel workers, and miners, many of them unemployed.

There was a splendid spirit, and a delegation of five, including young, Negro and women workers was elected to see the mayor today. Charles Bell, Jr., a young worker, was arrested yesterday distributing leaflets for the hunger march.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 10.—It is estimated 800 took part in a militant demonstration here in the Public Square for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill today. There was a full mobilization of police to intimidate the demonstrators, and the police spread rumors they would break up the demonstration.

The demonstrators marched to the Unemployed Council headquarters and about 600 jammed into the hall. Detectives who came in were recognized and thrown out bodily.

This is considered a good mobilization for Feb. 25.

WARREN, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Three hundred demonstrated here today.

March in Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 10.—Two hundred gathered at the city hall here today, demonstrating for the passage of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill. They also sent a committee into the city hall where the city commissioners were in session, and presented demands for immediate relief. The commissioners heard the demands but took no action.

Meanwhile the crowd outside was addressed by speakers from the Council of the Unemployed, and afterwards the crowd marched to the Workers' Home, where another meeting was held, with the same speakers, and 18 signs up to take part in the march on Trenton. Many joined the Unemployed Council.

Over 53 demonstrations in support of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill were held yesterday, but at the time the National Edition of the Daily Worker went to press, news had been received only on those above.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 10.—Seven hundred Negro and white workers united in a militant demonstration demanding unemployment relief and the passage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill.

Defying the threats of the police to

France Now Entering Severe Crisis; Unemployed Past A Million; Bosses Increase War Moves Against USSR

N. Y. Tribune Correspondent Says Labor Dept Hid Unemployment Figures; Basic Industries Slump

Behind the French imperial

THE TRAINING OF T.U.U.L. FUNCTIONARIES

By WM. Z. FOSTER.

EVER since the organization of our forces in the reformist unions as a left wing, and especially since the formation of the Trade Union Unity League, a year and a half ago, there has been a great shortage of trained trade union workers, those capable of actually taking the leadership of the workers in struggle and leading them to victory. Now, with the building of the revolutionary unions and the consequent greater demands being placed upon us for active workers, this problem of cadres becomes more acute than ever. The solution becomes a question of the most basic consequences to the whole revolutionary trade union movement.

This is, of course, a question that is not limited to the United States. A similar shortage of forces makes itself felt throughout the revolutionary labor movement internationally. The RILU, realizing this need, has in its various Congresses, laid great stress upon the necessity of the revolutionary union movements in the respective countries taking up the systematic training of capable and militant workers. To give the lead in this work, it has long since established a special department.

Consequently, a substantial beginning has been made in a number of countries. This is particularly the case in Germany. In France, England, etc., also, systematic work has been begun on a small scale. In the United States, however, we have next to nothing to show. In this general respect, the T.U.U.L. has been decidedly in the rear of the movement.

But now the T.U.U.L. is making a beginning. For the first time it will actually give workers the necessary theoretical and practical training to equip them to play an effective role in the class struggle as trade union organizers and leaders. The National Training School, held in New York,

will open on March 2nd, and will last for three months. There will be 25 students, coming from all the major unions and industries.

The courses will be as comprehensive as possible in this short period. They will cover the whole range of revolutionary theory and practice, especially with regard to the trade union work. There will be courses in Marxism-Leninism, strike strategy, union structure, history, etc. All together, a very valuable series of courses for workers who want to function in the class struggle with the maximum efficiency.

Naturally, in such a course, a good training will be given in the meaning of the decisions of the recent congresses of the RILU, that is, in the living policy of our organizations. Too often, in the practice, we find that comrades, even in responsible union positions, have only the faintest ideas about these decisions and resolutions.

With urgent tasks pressing upon our unions, it will be difficult for them to spare 25 comrades from the active work, even for a period of three months. Also, the financial question is a difficult one. But these problems must be met without hesitation. The school must be made up of the very best and most promising elements, especially the youth, that we have. In training new forces, we are, so to speak, building the heavy industry of our movement. No immediate sacrifice is too great to achieve this end.

Our T.U.U.L. unions are actually suffering and are being stunted in their growth, for want of trained forces. We must supply this need at all costs. The T.U.U.L. National Training School is a good start. But it is only a beginning. It must be followed by a complete and intensive application of the whole educational program of the RILU. The question of training new strata of trade union workers must be part of the main order of business throughout the T.U.U.L.

Fight Against White Chauvinism in Gary, Ind.

The Communist Party District Control Commission of District 9 (Chicago) has investigated the situation in Gary, Ind., and the following findings and decisions made by it have been approved by the Central Control Commission of the Party.

Charges of white-chauvinism and a right-wing line were preferred against comrades Sam Kuchar, Seldso (Seldso), Levenchko and Yankevich by comrade M. Morton, section organizer of the Calumet Section.

A hearing was held and it was found that comrade Kuchar, Seldso and Levenchko had refused to struggle against white-chauvinism in the co-operative movement in Gary, Ind.; that they had refused to support the Party decision in the co-operative fraction to employ Negro workers in the Co-operative Restaurant; and that especially comrade Kuchar had openly stated at a meeting of the Section Committee that he would not carry out the decisions in reference to the Party policies in the Co-operative.

It was found that comrade Kuchar, as well as comrades Seldso and Levenchko who were old Party members, and that they not only had resisted the Party line for a long period of time, but for years, but that they had actually organized together and fought against the Party line. On the question of arranging certain mass demonstrations in Gary, these comrades held that the Party was too weak to demonstrate. Thus all three of them have a long right-wing record, of refusing to carry out the Party line, and of refusing to be corrected.

At the hearing itself, before the District Control Commission, when they were criticized by the comrades from the Section, as well as by members of the District Control Commission, they not only resisted and made light of the criticism, but they used all kinds of factional methods to fight their Section leadership by bringing up various mistakes and weaknesses of the leading comrades of the Section in order to bolster up their right-wing defense.

All three of them, when the question of the correct Party line was raised at the Control Commission meeting, fought against the employing of Negro workers in the Co-operative Restaurant, stating that it would ruin the business of the restaurant, that the workers would go elsewhere to eat, and that for business reasons it would be a ruinous policy for the Party to insist on the employment of Negro workers in the restaurant which is not and cannot be tolerated in the Party.

Therefore, Sam Kuchar, Seldso (Seldso) and Levenchko are expelled from the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Comrade Yankevich, who at times had given certain objective support to Kuchar, Seldso and Levenchko, and who had refused to vote for the Party motion that Negro workers be employed in the Co-operative Restaurant; but who, it appeared, was ready to recognize his errors and willing to be corrected, he is severely criticized and warned that he must correct his position and must actively engage in Party work.

By this, however, only one phase of the trouble in the Calumet Section, were dealt with. At the first hearing it appeared that the Young Communist League of the Calumet Section (at the Section and District Plenum) also engaged in sharp criticism of the Party leadership in the Calumet Section, advancing the vanguardist theory that there was no Party in the Section, that the Young Communist League was doing the principal work there, etc.

At a second hearing, comrades Thomas and Strickland presented a series of charges against the Party leadership in Calumet Section, especially against Comrade Morton, the Section Organizer and comrade Russak, the Section Agit-Prop Director, accusing them of white-chauvinism, irresponsibility and general inactivity. Then a third meeting was called in Gary, Ind., to which the leading Party and League comrades of the Section, as well as District representatives of the Party and the League, and the District Negro Director were invited.

At the meeting it was clearly established that the charges against Kuchar, Seldso and Levenchko in white-chauvinism and right-wing actions and line were well founded. It was also established that the Section leadership endeavored to take and did take a correct Party position on the question of white-chauvinism, especially in regard to the policy to be pursued in the Co-operative Restaurant. It was also shown that certain leading members of the Young Communist League took a wrong position

towards the Section leadership and by their fight against the Section leadership had given objective support to the right-wingers and white-chauvinists. They accused comrades Morton and Russak of being white-chauvinists and irresponsible leaders of the Section, they repeated many of the accusations used by the right-wing against the Party leadership.

The District Control Commission found that the accusations of white-chauvinism made against the Section leadership were unfounded, although the Commission noted that the Section Committee did not clearly understand the Party line in regard to Negro work, and that the approach to Negro comrades in several instances had been incorrect, which, in turn, to a certain measure, was responsible for the alienation from the leadership of some Negro comrades, especially of comrades Thomas and Strickland.

The misconception of the section leadership as to Party line towards the Negro question, particularly as shown by certain expressions of Comrade Russak, created among certain leading Negro comrades of the Calumet Section the erroneous idea that the Party regarded the Negro question only as a class question; while in reality and in accordance with the actual facts the Party correctly views it not only as a class question but also as a race question, as a question of an oppressed national minority.

The Control Commission found that the Section leadership was very weak and lacked ability to mobilize the membership for actual Party work and for the fight against white-chauvinism and right-wingism. At the same time it was also established that the Section leadership had not been as active as it should have been.

The Control Commission also found that very bad relations existed between the Section leadership of the Party and of the Young Communist League, relations which are impermissible and must be corrected in order that both the Party and the League forces should cooperate in all activities and in the every-day work.

The Commission noted the fact that the young workers, both Negro and white, have been very active in the Party work and very sincere and splendid material for the Party. These comrades must be encouraged and involved into actual leadership. Only then will the present difficulties be overcome, and the Calumet Section will eradicate white-chauvinism and right-wingism, and will start to build a strong mass Communist Party in this important industrial section.

DISTRICT CONTROL COMMISSION OF DISTRICT 9, C. P. U.S.A.

Approved by the
CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.

February Party Organizer

THE surprising thing is not that the Party Organizer reappears after eight months but that it actually justifies its purpose and role.

The contents of the new issue of the Party Organizer fill the pressing needs of our Party for direction and guidance to improve the structure, inner life and activities of the Party. The Twelfth Plenum of the Central Committee emphasized that the instructions of the Party Committees to lower units must not be confined to telling them what to do, but in addition to emphasize how to do it.

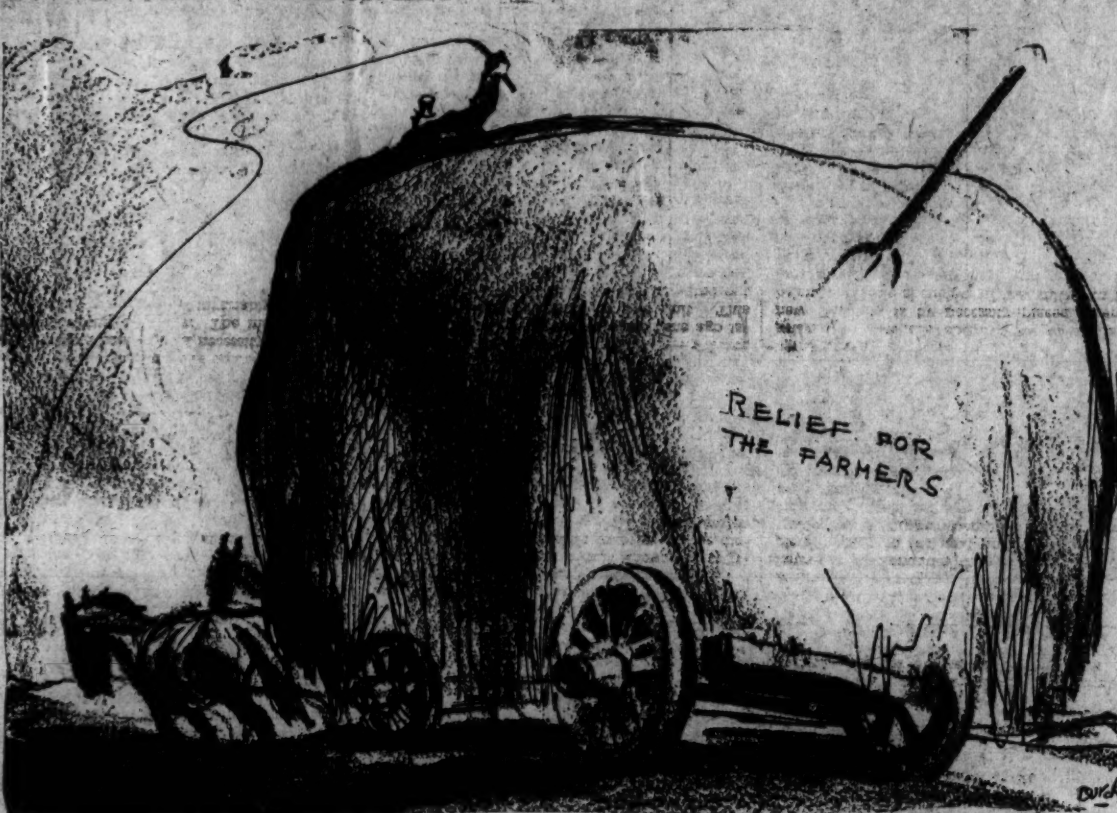
The "Party Organizer" has realized this task of the Plenum at least as far as the problems raised in this issue are concerned. The Party members in reading the new issue of the Party Organizer will be surprised to discover that it is not composed of a series of well-meaning editorials emphasizing the importance of the problems. The emphasis is correctly placed on how to improve the structure, inner life and activity of the lower units.

The contents of the Party Organizer reflect the accumulated experiences of the Party in the recent period especially in the sphere of improvement of our apparatus and its functions. "How to Bolshevize the Party Units," "The Role and Tasks of the Unit Bureau," "How a District Bureau Should Function," "Assignment of Party Tasks," "How a Unit of the CPUSA Works."

The above few titles indicate the problems raised and answered in the Party Organizer. The new issue is pocket-size, has been increased to 32 pages and to make it available to every Party member, the price has been reduced to five cents.

The Party Organizer helps to combat and

"WORK AND PRAY—LIVE ON HAY"



NEWS ITEM: Hoover and Senators agree on compromise for farm "relief" by classifying the farmers in the same category as live stock in order that they will not have to give insurance to the unemployed.

PARTY LIFE

Improving the Work of the Units

By TOM JOHNSON.

ONE of our most important tasks in the further Bolshevization of the Party is the activation of the basic Party units and their development into political bodies leading the workers in their territories in all of their daily struggles, and through this leadership winning over more of them for our Party. Under conditions approaching illegality the proper functioning of the units becomes of even greater importance. Under such conditions all Party work must be carried on through the units or through fractional mass organizations. There can be no general membership meetings in the section or special section meetings for mobilization for campaigns. Therefore this question has occupied a good deal of our attention in District 17.

First we recognized that the political level of the units and their initiative, particularly in units made up largely of new members, cannot be developed by a circular letter leadership. Therefore today we send out no circular letters of any description in the district or sections. Weekly or bi-weekly political letters are sent to the sections in the district dealing with their individual problems and relating them to the general campaigns. In the sections (the two where we have a considerable membership with 6 to 8 units each) we hold weekly organizers' conferences attended by the organizers of every unit. Here the work for the next week is taken up in detail, instructions given, and quite frequently plans altered in some respect as a result of the discussion. Further to insure the closest contact between membership and leadership, members of the small Section Committee (consisting of 3 members) visit each unit at least once every two weeks.

Following the completion of business at the organizers' meeting a short class is given on the fundamentals of Communist theory and practice. This class is then repeated in each unit with the organizer acting as instructor.

Through the organizers' meetings we have also developed an atmosphere of revolutionary competition between the units. Each organizer hears the reports of the others. He knows and brings the news back to his unit, how many new members the other units have recruited, inside what shops they distributed leaflets, what the unit attendance is in relation to its total membership, etc. At the same time the organizers and then the units profit from the experiences in other units and are able to see the weak points in their own work and hence remove them. To these meetings the organizers bring the problems that confront them in the work—certain that from the collective experience of the other unit organizers they will find a solution.

Units are kept small—12 or 15 members at a maximum and even this is too large. This gives all members of the unit an opportunity to develop and participate in the active life of the unit. It makes for more units covering a smaller territory each in the case of street units and therefore more alive to what is going on in their territory and better able to lead the workers therein. At the same time of course small meetings in private homes are a necessity under conditions of virtual illegality. The meeting place is changed to a new place—invariably each week—as an elementary precaution. Unit members therefore must attend their unit meeting to know where the next one will be held. No letters are sent out calling members to meetings under any circumstances—they are personally notified by the unit organizer or a comrade selected to aid him if changes in plans are made or a special meeting is called for any reason.

In every phase of Party activity and in all Party campaigns the emphasis is placed on the unit carrying on that activity in its own territory; on the unit winning the workers of its own particular shop or field of work for support of the campaign.

For instance leaflets are not passed out to be distributed haphazardly, nor is distribution planned so that a comrade in a unit on one side of town distributes in front of a shop on the other side. Today we are regularly having leaflets distributed in at least 15 shops, including all of the very biggest steel and pipe shops. These leaflets are all distributed inside. Each unit

character (an "inner-Party" organ) is available to Party members only and is distributed solely through the Party apparatus. Copies can be secured through the District Committee.

Org Agit-Prop Conferences

By E. BAKER.

WE still remember the last regional Party Conference. At best they were badly prepared. We discussed almost all the problems facing our Party. The District Organizers for the most made reports of all their activities. Yet in spite of all these shortcomings we gained much from those conferences.

Present Preparations

The coming conferences will emphasize the inner Party organizational problems and better organization of our mass work. The basic preparations for these conferences are now proceeding in the Party itself. In almost every district we witness a serious, systematic and planned approach to the problem of improving the Party structure. While here and there the Party Committees are overwhelmed with multiplicity of the problems and their difficulty, the process of organizational consolidation is distinctly evident. Each Party Committee has accumulated some valuable experiences, some, even though small results, and an increased number of new problems and difficulties in the sphere of Party structure and organization.

Most of our Districts have discovered that with each advance and each achievement new and unexpected problems arise.

It is only in the very recent period that our Party Committees are developing Plans of Work. Even the formulation of the Plan of Work immediately raises the problem of division of responsibility for the fulfillment of tasks outlined. The problem of indicating realistic achievements in the Plan of Work sharply raises the question of the ability of the units to carry out the tasks. This in turn raises the entire problem of inner life, structure and organization of work in the basic units.

Where to Begin

The present orientation of the Party Committees towards serious consideration of organizational problems arises from a sharp need for higher forms of organization and better utilization of our available forces to cope with the real problems of leading and directing the mass activities of the Party which are multiplying with rapid tempo.

Our increased attention to Org problems and better (Bolshevik) forms of agitation and work coincides with the most intense activity and utilization of our apparatus in the history of our Party.

Due to this situation some committees propose

either to consolidate our organization before launching any extensive mass activities or else to postpone the inner Party problems until a lull takes place in the mass activities. Both of these methods must be rejected.

Our Party organization can be improved only in the course of activities and struggles and each improvement must be tested under conditions of strain that our present activities require.

Discussion Material

The main source of discussions at the conference must be the actual experiences, problems and achievements in the Districts and Sections. The Daily Worker in the recent period has reflected our inner Party activities and new forms of work especially in the "Party Life" section. Almost every district has crystallized its plans and activities in this direction in a series of documents.

Some guidance in this sphere of work has been furnished by the Center in special documents and Org letters.

The best of these experiences and results are included in the new issue of the "Party Organizer." The timely re-appearance of the "Party Organizer" will be of value both to the Conference and the speedier and better improvement of the Party.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
P. O. Box 87 Station D.
New York City.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name
Address
City State
Occupation Age

Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, P. O. Box 87 Station D, New York City.

Each unit assigned two or more comrades to write the leaflet on the particular issue. These comrades then brought their completed leaflet to the next unit meeting for discussion and change whereupon it was handed into the section for final editing and mimeographing.

I have here dealt only with leaflets in order to make plain the method. This method can and should be used in the organization of mass meetings, struggles around evictions or around any local issue.

In conclusion a word on the recruitment of new members. Where at present we are unable to hold mass meetings or any form of open legal activity, almost the entire work of recruiting new members is by necessity placed where it belongs—on the shoulders of the units. In particularly almost no new members are recruited in this work there has developed a system of into the Party except through the unit. To aid what we call "recruiting meetings." It is now the practice for a unit, when it has gathered around itself through unit activity and the daily agitation of its members, a group of reliable workers who want to know more about the Party and are prospective members, to call a recruiting meeting of these workers. The unit arranges the meeting of its leading comrades to the meeting—evidently more than 4 or 5 workers are called to one such meeting. These the comrades from the section explains in detail what the Party is, its program, the duties of a Party member, etc. Following his talk a discussion takes place and some or all of the workers present usually join the Party, and are assigned to the unit.

Through methods such as those described above we are slowly building a Party organization whose basic units know their jobs, are alive to the issues confronting the workers they are to lead, and are developing those qualities of political leadership essential for the winning of these workers for our Party and its program of revolutionary struggle.



Not a Bad Idea

Some of the unemployed, after eating soup and stew for several times Hoover's famous "sixty days till Prosperity," are doubtless becoming absolutely ill from mere monotony of diet.

Signs of consequent rebellion are appearing. One of them was a first class riot of "several hundred men" (the capitalist press admits that many) in San Francisco, around the hand-out joint called "The Kitchen." The slogan they raised is, we think, a pretty good one, so we give it as follows:

"We are tired of soup and stew! Give us steak and potatoes!"

As for us, we would add a little variation to the menu, such as some good green salad, like lettuce and tomatoes, a dish of spinach and a baked apple with cream. Why not bake some of those "unemployed apples" of which there seems such an inexhaustible supply?

We don't want anyone to think we're joking about this, either. No human being can live on sloppy soup and rotten stew long and be healthy. We know, because we've tried it!

Fine Business, Eh?

The Los Angeles "Times" is nearly equal to the N. Y. "Times" in the art of lying. If it runs behind any, it is not for lack of ambition.

In its issue of Jan. 17, a headline told in joyful tones that the "Postal Savings Accounts Jump," with a sub-head that the P. C. was "Rushed by Business" and "Deposits Nearly Triple." In fact, said the text of the story, "Applicants waited as long as two hours in line to make deposits."

The only thing, perhaps a little thing, that the "Times" forgot to mention, was that the folks who are flocking to put money in the Postal Savings Bank, were the same ones who have been standing in lines at nearly every bank in town drawing their few dollars out, and when they got it, they took it to the post office.

So calm yourself, dear reader, if you thought there was a sudden rush of "prosperity" in Los Angeles.

Murder, Nothing Less!

The United States Public Health Service does not serve to keep the public healthy. To think so, would be a mistake. But it has recently given out some statistics which prove that the lowered vitality forced upon the workers by the refusal to give Unemployment Insurance or even adequate immediate relief, is causing them to die of epidemic diseases far more than the rich or well-to-do.

On influenza, the figures given are taken from ten cities during the epidemic of 1918—mind you they have kept this secret for 13 years, but no one can deny that the same results occur today in the present flu epidemic.

A classification was made of four groups; the "well-to-do," the "moderate," the "poor" and the "very poor." The lower the "economic level," that is to say, the lower the income, the higher the percentage of those attacked by disease.

Then, the death rate was the same in the two highest "economic groups," where income allowed people to have vitality to overcome the flu. But in the third or "poor" class, the death rate was 33 per cent higher than in these first two "high income classes," while in the "very poor" class nearly three times as many died as in the two "high income" classes.

Capitalists murder the workers in this way, and get away with it.

Ham and Eggs

Like to have some, wouldn't you, you workers who are standing in breadlines by tens of thousands in every big city in this country? Getting "times of soup and stew, ain't you? Falls on your insides and finally you get sick. How would you like to have an omelet, or some ham and eggs? You can't have 'em, because that would "dole," maybe. And it would "destroy your initiative" and possibly ruin your "self-respect." Not that there's any shortage of eggs. Lord, no! Just listen to this:

"TURLOCK, Calif., Feb. 8 (AP)—Rotary and Exchange Club men will egg each other on with a view to reducing the present large surplus of prospective omelet in this vicinity and stabilizing the poultry industry. Clad in armor and carrying baskets of eggs, the club members will hurl the missiles at each other until about 100 cases of eggs are only a fragment memory." (AP Wirephoto)

Now, really, workers, what do you think of a system, the capitalist system, where such men as these Rotary Club guys destroy food like that while millions of workers are going hungry? Don't you get mad enough to make that ham and eggs with minced hams?

That Butler Affair

A dispatch by the Associated Press from Turin, Italy, on Jan. 31, said:

"Work has been started on 300 motor trucks, to be delivered to the Soviets under the Italian-Russian trade treaty signed last summer. 'Spa' a Fiat unit, will deliver 25 light trucks and 25 of its model 31. The machines will cost \$300,000."

If you care to understand why Major General Butler's speech about Mussolini came to be made public and why all the fuss was raised and then quieted down so suddenly, you should know that Mussolini was acting as a banker to American bankers and doing such things as signing that trade treaty with the Soviet.

In short, it was a gentle hint to him that American imperialism has other arrows in its quiver to make things unpleasant for him besides financial pressure.

The funny thing is, that Butler's "regrets" not retract the story, which is probably true, but only expresses his "sorrow" that somebody made it public.

Incidentally, a couple of years back Butler made another speech, in which he said that the Marines are expected to be the goat when they do something forbidden by international law, but they get it done, and the bait-out from Washington is only a fake pulled off by politicians' appearances.